Watch Out for these Common PA Ticks

Deer/Blacklegged tick
*Ixodes scapularis*
Associated with Lyme disease, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Bartonellosis, *Borrelia miyamotoi* and Powassan virus*

American Dog tick
*Dermacentor variabilis*
Associated with Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain Spotted fever and Tularemia*

Lone Star tick
*Amblyomma americanum*
Associated with Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain Spotted fever and STARI; may trigger red meat allergies*

*a tick bite can give you more than one infection

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Protect & Inspect

• Avoid tick habitats
• Spray shoes/clothing with Permethrin or wear pre-treated clothes
• Wear long sleeves/pants, tuck pants into socks

• Spray skin with insect repellent
• Do daily tick checks for all (pets too)
• Shower as soon as possible; check head to toe, front to back

Remove & Monitor

• Remove tick immediately, which is critical to prevent disease
• Grab tick close to skin with tweezers
• Pull gently straight upwards until tick releases
• DO NOT put anything on tick (petroleum jelly, nail polish, etc.), twist, jerk or squeeze tick

• Seal tick in ziplock bag with moist cotton ball
• Clean bite site with antiseptic
• See physician: testing, diagnosis, treatment
• Consider tick testing
• Monitor for symptoms in coming days/weeks/months

State-Wide Advocacy & Support

www.palyme.org
PA Lyme Resource Network
@PALyme1